View metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk

brought to you by CORE

provided by Diponegoro University Institutional Repository

ISSN: 2088-6799

PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT

July 2, 2011

Editors:
Timothy Mckinnon
Nurhayati
Agus Subiyanto
M. Suryadi
Sukarjo Waluyo

Master's Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University

CONTENTS

Editors‟ Note .....

PRESCRIPTIVE VERSUS DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS FOR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE: WHICH INDONESIAN SHOULD NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS LEARN? ..... 1 - 7
Peter Suwarno

PEMBINAAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA DAERAH? ..... 8 - 11
Agus Dharma

REDISCOVER AND REVITALIZE LANGUAGE DIVERSITY ..... 12 - 21
Stephanus Djawanai

IF JAVANESE IS ENDANGERED, HOW SHOULD WE MAINTAIN IT? ..... 22 - 30
Herudjati Purwoko

LANGUAGE VITALITY: A CASE ON SUNDANESE LANGUAGE AS A SURVIVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE ..... 31 - 35
Lia Maulia Indrayani

MAINTAINING VERNACULARS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND TOLERANCE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITY IN INDONESIA ..... 36 - 40
Katharina Rustipa

FAMILY VALUES ON THE MAINTENANCE OF LOCAL/HOME LANGUAGE ..... 41 - 45
Layli Hamida

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND STABLE BILINGUALISM AMONG SASAK-SUMBAWAN ETHNIC GROUP IN LOMBOK ..... 46 - 50
Sudirman Wilian

NO WORRIES ABOUT JAVANESE: A STUDY OF PREVELANCE IN THE USE OF JAVANESE IN TRADITIONAL MARKETS ..... 51 - 54
Sugeng Purwanto

KEARIFAN LOKAL SEBAGAI BAHAN AJAR BAHASA INDONESIA BAGI PENUTUR ASING ..... 55 - 59
Susi Yuliawati dan Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna

MANDARIN AS OVERSEAS CHINESE‟S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE ..... 60 - 64
Swany Chiakrawati

BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERSPEKTIF KEBUDAYAAN DAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK: PERAN DAN PENGARUHNYA DALAM PERGESERAN DAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA ..... 65 - 69
Aan Setyawan

MENILIK NASIB BAHASA MELAYU PONTIANAK ..... 70 - 74
Evi Novianti

PERGESERAN DAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA SERAWAI DI TENGAH HEGEMONI BAHASA MELAYU BENGKULU DI KOTA BENGKULU SERAWAI LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE IN THE BENGKULU MALAY HEGEMONY IN THE CITY OF BENGKULU ..... 75 - 80
Irma Diani

KEPUNAHAN LEKSIKON PERTANIAN MASYARAKAT BIMA NTB DALAM PERSPEKTIF EKOLINGUISTIK KRITIS ..... 81 - 85
Mirsa Umiyati

PERAN MEDIA CETAK DAN ELEKTRONIK DALAM RANGKA MEREVITALISASI DAN MEMELIHARA EKSISTENSI BAHASA INDONESIA DI NEGARA MULTIKULTURAL ..... 86 - 90
Muhammad Rohmadi

BAHASA IBU DI TENGAH ANCAMAN KEHIDUPAN MONDIAL YANG KAPITALISTIK ..... 91 - 95
Riko

TEKS LITURGI: MEDIA KONSERVASI BAHASA JAWA ..... 96 - 101
Sudartomo Macaryus

PEMILIHAN BAHASA PADA SEJUMLAH RANAH OLEH MASYARAKAT TUTUR JAWA DAN IMPLIKASINYA TERHADAP PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA ..... 102 - 107
Suharyo

BAHASA IMPRESI SEBAGAI BASIS PENGUATAN BUDAYA DALAM PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA ..... 108 - 112
Zurmailis

THE SHRINKAGE OF JAVANESE VOCABULARY ..... 113 - 117
Ari Nurweni

LANGUAGE CHANGE: UNDERSTANDING ITS NATURE AND MAINTENANCE EFFORTS ..... 118 - 123
Condro Nur Alim

A PORTRAIT OF LANGUAGE SHIFT IN A JAVANESE FAMILY ..... 124 - 128
Dian Rivia Himmawati

LANGUAGE SHIFT IN SURABAYA AND STRATEGIES FOR INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE ..... 129 - 133
Erlita Rusnaningtias

LANGUAGE VARIETIES MAINTAINED IN SEVERAL SOCIAL CONTEXTS IN SEMARANG CITY ..... 134 - 138
Sri Mulatsih

FACTORS DETERMINING THE DOMINANT LANGUAGE OF JAVANESE-INDONESIAN CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGES OF BANCARKEMBAR (BANYUMAS REGENCY) AND SIDANEGARA (CILACAP REGENCY) ..... 139 - 143
Syaifur Rochman

PERSONAL NAMES AND LANGUAGE SHIFT IN EAST JAVA ..... 144 - 146
Widyastuti

REGISTER BAHASA LISAN PARA KOKI PADA ACARA MEMASAK DI STASIUN TV: SEBUAH STUDI MENGENAI PERGESERAN BAHASA ..... 147 - 151
Andi Indah Yulianti

PERUBAHAN BAHASA SUMBAWA DI PULAU LOMBOK: KAJIAN ASPEK LINGUISTIK DIAKRONIS (CHANGE OF SUMBAWA LANGUAGE IN LOMBOK ISLAND: STUDY OF THE ASPEK OF DIACRONIC LINGUISTICS) ..... 152 - 156
Burhanuddin dan Nur Ahmadi

PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA INDONESIA AKIBAT PENGARUH SHUUJOSHI (PARTIKEL DI AKHIR KALIMAT) DALAM BAHASA JEPANG, SEBUAH PENGAMATAN TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN BAHASA INDONESIA OLEH KARYAWAN LOKAL DAN KARYAWAN ASING(JEPANG) DI PT. KDS INDONESIA ..... 157 - 162
Elisa Carolina Marion

PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM SITUASI KEANEKABAHASAAN ..... 163 - 167
Fatchul Mu'in

PENGEKALAN BAHASA DALAM KALANGAN PENUTUR DIALEK NEGEI SEMBILAN BERDASARKAN PENDEKATAN DIALEKTOLOGI SOSIAL BANDAR ..... 168 - 172
Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, dan Idris Aman

KONSEP DASAR STANDARISASI BAHASA SASAK: KE ARAH KEBIJAKAN PEMBELAJARAN DAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA SASAK DI LOMBOK ..... 173 - 177
Ahmad Sirulhaq

PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA TERPADU (KOHERENS) ..... 178 - 182
Marida Gahara Siregar

HARI BERBAHASA JAWA DI LINGKUNGAN PENDIDIKAN ..... 183 - 185
Yasmina Septiani

JAVANESE-INDONESIAN RIVALRY IN AKAD NIKAH AMONG YOGYAKARTA JAVANESE SPEECH COMMUNITY ..... 186 - 191
Aris Munandar

PENGKAJIAN BAHASA MADURA DAHULU, KINI DAN DI MASA YANG AKAN DATANG ..... 192 - 197
Iqbal Nurul Azhar

BAHASA INDONESIA ATAU BAHASA JAWA PILIHAN ORANG TUA DALAM BERINTERAKSI DENGAN ANAK DI RUMAH ..... 198 - 202
Miftah Nugroho

PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM MASYARAKAT MULTIBAHASA DI KAMPUNG DURIAN KOTA PONTIANAK (PENDEKATAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK) ..... 203 - 207
Nindwihapsari

PEMAKAIAN BAHASA JAWA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DI KOTA BONTANG KALIMANTAN TIMUR ..... 208 - 212
Yulia Mutmainnah

INSERTING JAVANESE ACRONYMS FOR TEACHING GRAMMAR RULES: A THEORETICAL ASSUMPTION ..... 213 - 217
Herri Susanto

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL STUDENTS‟ ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUNDANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING (A CASE STUDY AT 2 JUNIOR SCHOOLS AT BANDUNG, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA) ..... 218 - 221
Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL STUDENTS‟ ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUNDANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING (A CASE STUDY AT 2 JUNIOR SCHOOLS AT BANDUNG, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA) ..... 222 - 225
Tri Pramesti dan Susie C. Garnida

KEARIFAN LOKAL SEBAGAI BAHAN AJAR BAHASA INDONESIA BAGI PENUTUR ASING ..... 226 - 230
Hidayat Widiyanto

BAHASA, SASTRA, DAN PERANANNYA DALAM PEMBENTUKAN KECERDASAN EMOSI PADA ANAK (SEBUAH STUDI KASUS PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA PADA KELAS SASTRA ANAK DAN SASTRA MADYA DI LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN "BINTANG INDONESIA" KABUPATEN PACITAN) ..... 231 - 236
Sri Pamungkas

COMMUNICATION MODEL ON LEARNING INDONESIAN FOR FOREIGNER THROUGH LOCAL CULTURE ..... 237 - 239
Rendra Widyatama

VARIASI BAHASA RAGAM BAHASA HUMOR DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN UNSUR PERILAKU SEIKSIS DI DESA LETEH, REMBANG KAJIAN BAHASA DAN JENDER ..... 240 - 245
Evi Rusriana Herlianti

EKSPRESI KEBAHASAAN PEREMPUAN KLOPO DUWUR TERHADAP PERANNYA DALAM KELUARGA DAN MASYARAKAT (SEBUAH ANALISIS BAHASA DAN JENDER) ..... 246 - 250
Yesika Maya Oktarani

BELETER FOR TRANFERING MALAY LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL MORAL VALUES TO YOUNG MALAYS AT PONTIANAK, KALIMANTAN BARAT ..... 251 - 255
Syarifah Lubna

METAPHORS AS A DYNAMIC ARTEFACT OF SOCIAL VALUES EXPRESSED IN LETTERS TO EDITORS ..... 256 - 260
Deli Nirmala

THE EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS "FRONT IS GOOD; BACK IS BAD" IN THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE ..... 261 - 266
Nurhayati

PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK KOGNITIF ..... 267 - 270
Luita Aribowo

KAJIAN LEKSIKAL KHAS KOMUNITAS SAMIN SEBUAH TELISIK BUDAYA SAMIN DESA KLOPO DUWUR, BANJAREJO, BLORA, JAWA TENGAH ..... 271 - 276
Vanny Martianova Yudianingtias

MANIPULATING SUNDANESES‟ PERCEPTIONS AND THOUGHTS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE THROUGH INDIGENIOUS LANGUAGE ..... 277 - 280
Retno Purwani Sari dan Nenden Rikma Dewi

THE POSITIONING OF BANYUMASAN AND ITS IDEOLOGY „CABLAKA‟ AS REFLECTED IN LINGUISTIC FEATURES ..... 281 - 284
Chusni Hadiati

WHAT PEOPLE REVEALED THROUGH GREETINGS ..... 285 - 289
Dwi Wulandari

THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN CONSTRUCTING IDENTITY IN MULTICULTURAL INTERACTIONS ..... 290 - 292
Eliana Candrawati

THE LOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND MORAL VALUES OF CULTURE-BOUND JAVANESE UTTERANCES USING THE WORD "OJO" SEEN FROM ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC POINT OF VIEW ..... 293 - 297
Muhamad Ahsanu

PENGUNGKAPAN IDEOLOGI PATRIARKI PADA TEKS TATA WICARA PERNIKAHAN DALAM BUDAYA JAWA ..... 298 - 302
Indah Arvianti

PEPINDHAN: BENTUK UNGKAPAN ETIKA MASYARAKAT JAWA ..... 303 - 310
Mas Sukardi

BAGAIMANA BAGIAN PENDAHULUAN ARTIKEL PENELITIAN DISUSUN? ..... 311 - 316
Jurianto

STYLISTIC IN JAVANESE URBAN LEGEND STORIES: A CASE STUDY IN RUBRIC ALAMING LELEMBUT IN PANJEBAR SEMANGAT MAGAZINE ..... 317 - 320
Valentina Widya Suryaningtyas

MAINTAINING SOURCE LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATING HOLY BOOK: A CASE OF TRANLSTAING AL-QUR‟AN INTO INDONESIAN ..... 321 - 325
Baharuddin

TRANSLATING A MOTHER TONGUE ..... 326 - 329
Nurenzia Yannuar

TRANSLATION IGNORANCE: A CASE STUDY OF BILINGUAL SIGNS ..... 330 - 334
Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih

TERJEMAHAN UNGKAPAN IDIOMATIS DALAM PERGESERAN KOHESIF DAN KOHERENSI ..... 335 - 338
Frans I Made Brata

VARIASI FONOLOGIS DAN MORFOLOGIS BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PATI ..... 339 - 342
Ahdi Riyono

VARIASI FONOLOGIS DAN MORFOLOGIS BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PATI ..... 343 - 347
Ahdi Riyono

PROSES FONOLOGIS BAHASA KAUR YANG DIPICU FAKTOR EKSTERNAL LINGUISTIK ..... 348 - 352
Wisman Hadi

WORLD PLAY IN CALAOUMN OF CATATAN PLESETAN KELIK (CAPEK) ..... 353 - 357
Oktiva Herry Chandra

ANALYTIC CAUSATIVE IN JAVANESE : A LEXICAL-FUNCTIONAL APPROACH ..... 358 - 362
Agus Subiyanto

A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS ON JAVANESE POLITENESS: TAKING SPEECH LEVEL INTO MOOD STRUCTURE ..... 363 - 367
Hero Patrianto

PERGESERAN PENEMPATAN LEKSIKAL DASAR DALAM DERET SINTAGMATIK PADA TUTURAN JAWA PESISIR ..... 368 - 372
M. Suryadi

JAVANESE LANGUAGE MODALITY IN BLENCONG ARTICLES OF SUARA MERDEKA NEWSPAPER ..... 373 - 377
Nina Setyaningsih

POLISEMI DALAM TERMINOLOGI KOMPUTER (SEBUAH UPAYA APLIKASI PENGEMBANGAN DAN PEMELIHARAAN BAHASA) ..... 378 - 384
Juanda Nungki Heriyati

STRUKTUR FRASE NAMA-NAMA MENU MAKANAN BERBAHASA INGGRIS DI TABLOID CEMPAKA MINGGU INI (CMI) ..... 385 - 389
Wiwiek Sundari

ANALYTIC CAUSATIVES IN JAVANESE : A LEXICAL-FUNCTIONAL APPROACH

Agus Subiyanto
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Abstract

This paper is a study of analytic causatives in Javanese from a Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) perspective. Analytic causatives are the type of causatives where there are separate predicates expressing the cause and the effect, that is, the causing notion is realized by a word separate from the word denoting the caused activity. The question addressed in this paper is whether analytic causatives form a mono- or bi-clausal structure. In addition, this paper aims to explain the mechanism of argument sharing between the verbs involved in analytic causatives. By using a negation marker and modals as the syntactic operators to test mono- or bi-clausality of analytic causatives, it was found that analytic causatives in Javanese are biclausal. These constructions have an X-COMP structure, in that the SUBJ of the second verb is controlled by the OBJ of the causative verb (N)gawe 'make'. The syntactic structures of analytic causatives are described within a constituent structure and a functional structure, two main components of LFG.

***Key words** : analytic causatives, Javanese, Lexical Functional Grammar.*

1. Introduction

There are three ways of expressing causativization, namely : analytic, morphological, and lexical causatives (Comrie, 1981). Analytic causatives are where there are separate predicates or verbs expressing the causer and the causee in a clause. Morphological causatives occur when the relation between the non-causative predicate and the causative one is marked by morphological means or affixes, and lexical causatives are where the relation between the caused and causing events has nothing to do with formal (morphological) marking, as with the Indonesian verb *membunuh* 'kill', and the Javanese verb *mbukak* 'open'. Based on formal parameters (Shibatani,1976; Comrie,1989), however, there are basically two types of causatives: periphrastic/analytic causatives and morphological/lexical causatives. In this case, the first type refers to causative constructions which are biclausal in nature, whereas the latter is monoclausal. In other words, morphological and lexical causatives are syntactically treated in the same way in the sense that they are both monoclausal.

Analytic and lexical causatives usually occur in isolating languages, whereas morphological causatives occur in polysynthetic languages (see Bishop, 1992). English (Hollmann, 2003), Thai (Sudmuk, 2005), and Rongga (Arka et.al, 2007) are some examples of the languages having lexical and analytic causatives but not morphological ones as these languages do not have morphological means or affixes to express causativization. In contrast, some languages like Kewa and Papua New Guinea (see Bishop, 1992) have morphological but not analytic causatives. However, there are some languages like Javanese which have both morphological and analytic causatives as in the following examples.

(1) a. *Adi nggawe ibune seneng*
Adi N-make mother-POSS happy
'Adi made her mother happy'
b. *Adi nyenengake ibune*
Adi N-happy-CAUS mother-POSS
'Adi made her mother happy'

Clause (1-a) is an analytic causative, which is composed of two predicates : *gawe* 'make' and *seneng* 'happy', whereas clause (1-b) is a morphological causative as this clause uses a morphological marker or the causative suffix *–ake* to change the non-causative verb into the causative one. The difference between morphological causatives and analytic causatives usually deals with semantic factors, one of which concerns direct or indirect causation. Analytic causatives denote indirect causation, whereas morphological causatives show direct causation, in which the causee is 'directly' acted upon by the causer at a particular specified moment (see Arka, 1993; Comrie, 1989).

This paper focuses on the syntactic aspects of analytic causatives. Some questions addressed in this paper are as follows. First, what is the mechanism of argument sharing between the verbs involved in analytic causatives. Second, do the constructions form a mono- or bi-clausal structure. Even though analytic causatives usually form a biclausal structure, there are some languages like Vietnamese that have analytic causatives with both biclausal and monoclausal properties (see Kwon, 2006). In this case, several tests for mono- /bi-clausality are required. The last part of the paper gives the description the syntactic structures of analytic causatives within the framework of lexical functional grammar (LFG).

2. Theoretical Review

The theory used to describe the syntactic structures of analytic causatives is Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG), a nontransformational theory of linguistic structure that was initially developed by Bresnan and Kaplan in 1970's. LFG is lexicalist in approach, meaning that lexical items or words are considered as important as syntactic structures in encoding grammatical information. LFG is also functional and not configurational, which means that abstract grammatical functions like subject and object are not defined in terms of phrase structure configurations or of semantic or argument structure relations, but are primitives of the theory. LFG assumes that language is best described and modeled by parallel structures representing different facets of linguistic organization and information, related to one another by means of functional constraints (Dalrymple, 2001).

Among the levels of representation in LFG are constituent structure, functional structure, and argument structure. These levels of grammar coexist in the sense that no level is derived from another. They are closely related to one another by correspondence mappings. Constituent structure (c-structure) in LFG is a surface phrase structure, conveying category information, and information on precedence and dominance of constituents. Functional structure (f-structure) consists of abstract attributes (features and functions) and their values. The theory of LFG defines f-structure and c-structure as independent, but mutually constraining levels of representation. This makes it possible for a given sentence to have more than one c-structure realization, as long as well-formedness conditions such as completeness and coherence are met at f-structure (Bresnan, 2001; Dalrymple, 2001).

3. Research method

This paper used the data of the *ngoko* (low) register of Javanese. The data were taken from Javanese native speakers of Surakarta dialect. The data of analytic causative constructions were collected by using observation and interview methods with recording and elicitation techniques. The elicitation technique was also used to test with the informants the grammatical acceptability of causative constructions with their various structures. In this research, the writer also applied reflective-introspective method (see Sudaryanto, 1993:121). In this case, as a Javanese native speaker of Central Java dialect, the writer used his linguistic intuition to create data and test the acceptability of the data. The data that the writer made were then consulted with the informants to check their grammatical acceptability.

4. Analytic Causatives in Javanese

4.1 Forms of Analytic Causatives

Analytic causatives are composed of two predicates or verbs, which functions as PRED1 and PRED2. In Javanese, PRED1 is usually filled with the verb *nggawe* 'make' or *marak(a)ke* 'cause', and PRED2 can be filled with a state, a process, or an action verb. The causative verbs *nggawe* and *marak(a)ke* are semantically different in the sense that with the verb *nggawe*, the caused event denotes a volitional action, whereas with the verb *marak(a)ke*, the action on the part of the causee is not volitional. This especially happens when the causer is human. To prove this, the adverb *sengaja* 'intentionally' can occur before the verb *nggawe* as in (2), but not before the verb *marakake*, as in (3). In addition, analytic causatives with the verb *gawe* can take the passive form as in (4), whereas those with the verb *marakake* cannot. This shows that the causative verb *nggawe* has a higher degree of transitivity than the verb *marakake*.

(2) *Darmoyo sengaja nggawe dheweke nesu.*
Darmoyo intentionally N-make 2.SG angry
'Darmoyo intentionally made him angry'

(3) *Darmoyo *sengaja marakake dheweke nesu.*

Darmoyo intentionally cause 2.SG angry
'Darmoyo intentionally caused him to be angry'

(4) *Dheweke sengaja digawe nesu (karo/dening) Darmoyo*
2,SG intentionally PAS-make angry by Darmoyo
'He was intentionally made angry by Darmoyo'

Another characteristic of analytic causatives in Javanese is that they usually have the word order of SVOV. In other words, between PRED1 and PRED2, there is a noun phrase (NP) being the grammatical OBJ of the causative verb. However, when PRED2 is a state verb, PRED2 may directly come after PRED1, resulting in the SVVO pattern, as in (5-a), or after the OBJ, forming the SVOV pattern, as in (5-b).

(5) a. *Aku nggawe dheweke bingung*
1.SG N-make 2.SG confused
'I made him confused'
b. *Aku nggawe bingung dheweke*
1.SG N-make confused 2.SG
'I made him confused'

(6) a. *Bapake kuwalon kuwi sing nggawe dheweke lunga*
father in law-POSS that REL N-make 2.SG go
'It is his father in law that made him go (away)'
b. **Bapake kuwalon kuwi sing nggawe lunga dheweke*
father in law-POSS that REL N-make sleep 2.SG
'It is his father in law that made him go (away)'

Sentence (6) shows that PRED2 *lunga* 'go', which is an action verb, should occur after OBJ as in (6-a), and it cannnot come directly after PRED1, as in (6-b). This is different from sentence (5) that has two possible orders as this sentence has PRED2 *bingung* 'confused' belonging to a state verb (see Givon (1984) for the semantic classification of verbs).

The data of analytic causatives as presented above raise a question, that is, whether they are monoclausal or biclausal. To answer this questions, syntactic operators like negation and modals can be applied. In Javanese, negation and modals occur before the verb that they modify. If we claim that analytic causatives are monoclausal, PRED1 and PRED2 should get the same polarity and modals, and it is not allowed for PRED1 and PRED2 to get different polarity and modal markers. The use of the negation marker *ora* 'tidak' and the modal *bisa* 'dapat' in analytic causative constructions can be seen in (7) and (8) below.

(7) a. *Darmoyo ora nggawe dheweke nangis*
Darmoyo NEG N-make 2.SG N-cry
'Darmoyo did not make him cry'
b. *Darmoyo nggawe dheweke ora nangis*.
Darmoyo N-make 2.SG NEG N-cry
'Darmoyo prevented him from crying (Lit: Darmoyo made him not cry)'

(8) a. *Darmoyo bisa nggawe dheweke nangis*
Darmoyo can N-make 2.SG N-cry
'Darmoyo can make him cry'
b. *Darmoyo nggawe dheweke bisa nangis*
Darmoyo N-make 2.SG can cry
'Darmoyo made him able to cry'

The sentences above show that PRED1 and PRED2 can get different polarity and modals. In (7-a), the negation marker *ora* modifies *nggawe*, whereas in (7-b), the negation modifies the verb *nangis*. This shows that PRED1 and PRED2 do not form a single predicate. The use of the modal *bisa* 'dapat'

which can modifies PRED1, as in (8-a), or PRED2, as in (8-b), confirms the claim that analytic causatives are biclausal.

4.2 Syntactic Structures of Analytic Causatives

Analytic causatives belong to a complex predicate. The concept of a complex predicate in this context refers to Alsina et al (1997) and Butt (1997) who claim that a complex predicate consists of at least two predicates (PRED1 and PRED2), with one predicate (PRED2) being an argument of the other (PRED1). The concept of a complex predicate above implies that a complex predicate consists in the argument structures of two separate arguments being brought together, and one of the arguments in isolation is taken to be incomplete. In this context, PRED2 is required by PRED1 in order to make the sentence complete. PRED2 here functions as a complement, especially an open complement (X-COMP). This can be seen from the unexpressed argument, especially SUBJ of the subordionate clause, and this argument is controlled by the argument OBJ of the matrix clause. The argument sharing mechanism of clause (2) can be described in (9) below.

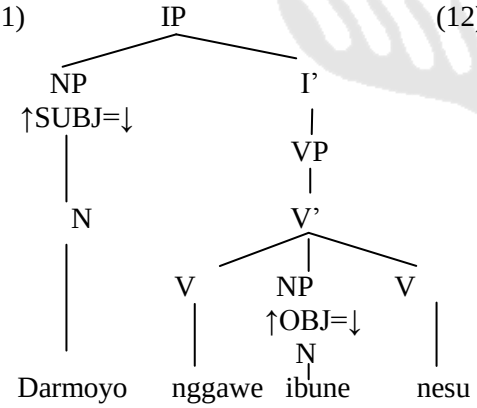
(9) *Darmoyo nggawe ibune*$_i$ [__$_i$] *nesu*
Darmoyo N-make mother-POSS angry
SUBJ OBJ X-COMP

The sentence above has two clauses: a matrix clause and a subordinate clause or an X-COMP. In the sentence, the OBJ of the matrix verb *nggawe* is the same as the SUBJ of the subordinate verb *nesu*. Therefore, the SUBJ of PRED *nesu* should be unexpressed as it is controlled by the OBJ the matrix verb. The structure of the sentence above can be described below.

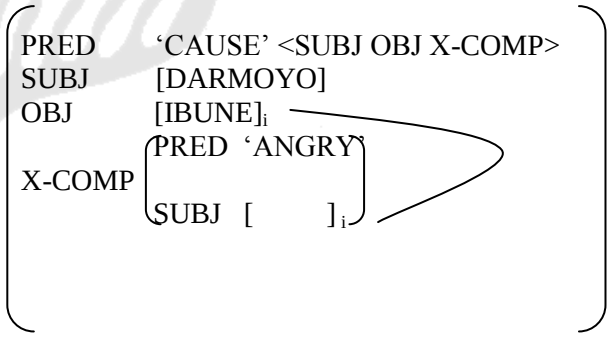
(10) *Darmoyo nggawe ibune nesu* 'Darmoyo made his mother angry'
Darmoyo make mother-POSS angry
SUBJ OBJ
PRED1 <Agent, Patient$_i$ PRED2 <Theme$_i$ >>

The argument structure above shows the verb nggawe (PRED1) has three arguments: Agent, Patient and PRED2. The Agent has the grammatical function as the SUBJ and the Patient has the function as the OBJ. The argument (Theme) of PRED2 is the same as the argument Patient of the matrix clause. The constituent structure and the functional structure of the sentence above can be described below.

C-Structure
(11)



F-Structure
(12)

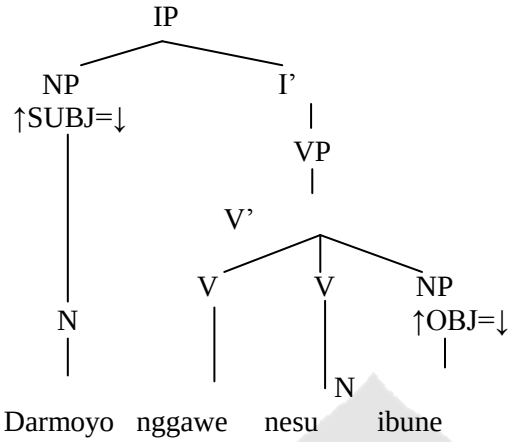


In the c-structure, which adopts the X-bar theory, IP corresponds to a sentence. The node I' (I-bar) is a nonmaximal projection, which can be expanded to I and VP. In Javanese, the node I can be filled with a modal or an auxiliary verb. In the c-structure above, PRED1 *nggawe* is under the same node as the NP OBJ *ibune* and PRED2 *nesu*, showing that PRED1 and PRED2 do not form a constituent separate from the NP OBJ. Note that the annotations take the form of equations such as ↑ = ↓, where ↑ can be read as 'the f-structure of my mother node' and ↓ as 'my f-structure'. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure, which represents functional information. In the f-structure, we can also see the argument

sharing of the predicates, that is, the OBJ of the PRED meaning CAUSE is the same as the SUBJ of the X-COMP.

The variation of word orders of the causative verb, the OBJ and a state verb can be governed by a phrase structure rule for V'(V-bar) as $V' \rightarrow V_{CAUSE}$ {NP,V}, stating that V' can be composed of V_{CAUSE} NP V, as in (11) above, or V_{CAUSE} V NP, as in (12) below

(12)



5. Conclusion

Analytic causatives in Javanese form a biclausal structure. As a complex predicate, analytic causatives are composed of the causative verb *nggawe* 'make' or *marakake* 'cause' and a state, an action, or a process verb. This second verb or PRED2 functions as the argument of the first verb (PRED1). In terms of the argument sharing, analytic causatives form a control structure, in that the OBJ of the causative verb controls the SUBJ of the X-COMP.

References

Alsina, Alex, Joan Bresnan, Peter Sells. 1997. "Complex Predicates: Structure and Theory" dalam Alex Alsina, Joan Bresnan, Peter Sells (Ed) *Complex Predicates*. 1-12. Standford, California : CSLI

Arka, I Wayan. 1993 "Morphological Aspects of the-kan Causatives in Indonesian". Sydney: the University of Sydney master thesis

Arka, I Wayan, Jeladu Kosman, I Wayan Suparsa. 2007. *Bahasa Rongga : Tata Bahasa Acuan Ringkas*. Jakarta : PUAJ

Bishop, Nancy.1992. "A Typology of Causatives, Pragmantically Speaking" in Shin Ja J. Hwang and William R. Merrifield (Eds.) *Language in Context: Essays for Robert E. Langacre*. Dallas: SIL

Bresnan, Joan. 2001. *Lexical Functional Syntax*. Oxford : Blackwell Publishers

Butt, Miriam. 1997. "Complex Predicates in Urdu" dalam Alex Alsina, Joan Bresnan, Peter Sells (Ed) *Complex Predicates*. 107-150. Standford, California : CSLI

Comrie, B. 1981. *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Comrie, B. 1989. *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology.* London: Basil Blackwell.

Dalrymple, Mary. 2001. *Lexical Functional Grammar: Syntax and Semantics*. New York: Academic Press

Hollmann, Willem B. 2003. "Synchrony and Diachrony of English Periphrastic Causatives: a Cognitive Perspective". The University of Manchester doctoral dissertation

Kwon, Nayoung. 2006. "A semantic and syntactic analysis of Vietnamese causatives". In Asier Alcazar, Roberto Mayoral Hernández & Michal Temkin Martínez (eds), *Proceedings of Western Conference in Linguistics 2004 (WECOL 2004)*. Fresno, CA: California State University.

Shibatani, M. (ed). 1976. *Syntax and Semantics. The Grammar of Causative constructions*. New York: Academic Press.

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Teknik Analisis Bahasa : Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistik.* Yogyakarta : Duta Wacana University Press

Sudmuk, Cholthicha.2005. "The Syntax and Semantics of Serial Verb Constructions in Thai. Austin: The University of Texas doctoral dissertation

MASTER"S PROGRAM IN LINGUISTICS
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY

Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang 50241
Phone/Fax +62-24-8448717
www.mli.undip.ac.id
Email: linguistics_undip@yahoo.com

9 772088 679003